

THE MAGAZINE GUARDIAN Teachers, Parents, Pupils, Farmers, Dairymen

TO THE FARMER

Contributors are asked to have their articles at this office early each week as only a short emergency item can be handled as late as one p. m. Wednesday. All received after that hour cannot appear until the following week.

Farmers and others interested are invited to contribute to The Farm, The Dairy, The Turf, and Good Roads Departments of The Guardian either by question, correspondence or otherwise. Answers will be given by experts to all questions of general interest and space will be given to any article that will in any way help to advance Prince Edward Island interests.

THE SCHOOL AND THE HOME

Raisin Toast

Put seeded raisins into a saucepan with sugar to sweeten them, and add grape-juice enough to stew them in, stew until soft. Slice stale bread thin, cut in squares, and fry in hot butter until light brown, drain well, lay on a hot plate, pour the stewed raisins over them and serve with granulated sugar sprinkled over.

Johnny-Cake

Mix those dry ingredients; one cupful of corn-meal (we always had yellow meal to use); one cupful of white flour; one-half cupful of sugar (scent); one-half teaspoonful of salt. Add one cupful sour milk into which is dissolved one teaspoonful (rounding) of soda, and three tablespoonfuls of melted lard. Bake twenty minutes in gem or low cake tins. Or, if sour milk is unavailable, use one cupful of sweet milk, one level teaspoonful cream of tartar, and one-half teaspoonful of soda (not a whole spoonful as with sour mix.) This spoonful is a little finer grain obtained from using an egg. People who have denied liking corn bread, have liked the recipe.

FARM

THE HERD SIRE AND HIS CARE.

There are many things to be considered in preparation of a herd sires in for purebred cattle. Not only must he find the capital required for the investment, not only must he acquire a knowledge of breeds and their aptitudes in order to make a wise choice, but even within the breed itself he should have a knowledge of the pedigrees that are approved, and, however, in the preparation of the farm and farm buildings for the maintenance and use of a breeding herd. At first there may not be a full appreciation of the necessity for permanent pasture, but it is possible to find fairly satisfactory make-shifts in the quickly grown forage which may be included in the farm crop rotation.

The most serious point and where the beginner is most likely to hesitate is in the adequate preparation for the care of the prospective herd. One will decide that he will take his cows away from home for service, and then later will discover that this plan is so difficult in operation that it is likely to entail a loss both in time and in herd increase. Another will seek to save time and labor by permitting the sire to run with the herd in the pasture, and share the ordinary stalls in the barn. The plan is found lacking in orderly business character because it prevents accurate knowledge of when a calf may be expected, if at all; and moreover, this course is likely materially to affect the usefulness of the sire, and may spoil his temper to a degree that makes him a menace to the neighborhood.

KEEPS STRICT TAB ON HENS.

I trap-net my hens for six months beginning in the fall, often finding that about 30 per cent. are not producing enough for their keep, says P. Schriener, in the American Agriculturist. These birds are separated and sold. The hens have numbers or the legs, by which means I can give credit for the egg produced to the right hen. It costs \$1.50 to keep a hen a year. My hens are producing on the average 160 eggs. I have 250

SATISFIED MOTHERS

No other medicine gives as great satisfaction to mothers as does Baby's Own Tablets. These Tablets are equally good for the newborn babe or the growing child. They are absolutely free from injurious drugs and cannot possibly do harm—always and cannot possibly do harm—always and cannot possibly do harm—always

COMMERCIAL FERTILIZERS.

(Contributed.) Many farmers are somewhat prejudiced against this important element of plant food. While on the other hand many more regard it as indispensable, and the quantity used is becoming greater every year. In these days of progressive farming and stock raising the growing of turnips and manures which is a large element in the production of beef and pork is an important one, and here is where

THE FERTILIZER COMES IN TO ASSIST THE FARMER.

By using—say ten dollars worth to the acre along with 25 of 30 loads of stable manure, which is only about half the quantity used for these crops without fertilizer, he can double his acreage of roots at a comparatively small outlay of money. In fact an excellent crop of potatoes and turnips can be grown on fair average land without any stable manure at all as many practical farmers know. The writer has been a farmer for many years and has had some experience along these lines. By using 1000 lbs. of Basic Slag and 100 lbs. Nitrates of Soda per acre excellent crops of turnips have been raised without any stable manure, whatever. Turnips as a rule do not require much potash which is now impossible to get owing to the present war, but Slag or Superphosphates along with a small quantity of Nitrates make an admirable dressing for them.

The same elements can also be used on all kinds of grains and hay with good results.

POULTRY

FROZEN COMB AND WATTELS.

The writer has received several letters lately asking what treatment should be given when combs and wattles get frozen, and why some birds running in a pen will get frozen when other birds receiving the exact same treatment will not get touched.

There are several reasons why one bird will get frozen and another not. A slight difference in the size of comb will frequently make a difference, but the commonest reason is that the bird that gets frozen is slightly out of condition. A bird in perfect health will stand a lot of cold without showing any bad effects, but let the same bird get slightly out of condition and it will freeze very rapidly. This is probably due to the fact that the circulation is more sluggish when the bird is out of sorts than when he is in perfect health.

Another very common reason why males get frozen is that in drinking they get their wattles in the water, and when wet they freeze very readily. This is not only a reason for the wattles freezing but also the comb, as the bird will almost invariably shake his head so that the water will fly from his wattles on to his comb, which is also rendered susceptible to the frost.

If freezing is discovered before the frost is out, the affected parts should be bathed in cold water and gently rubbed and squeezed with the fingers so as to remove the frost gradually. Then dry the parts and apply any soothing ointment two or three times a day. An ointment that has been especially recommended for this purpose is composed of five table-spoonfuls of vaseline, two table-spoonfuls of glycerine and one table-spoonful of turpentine.

If the trouble is not discovered until the frost has come out, the parts will be highly inflamed and swollen. The bird should be removed to a cool room where it can be kept quiet and the parts anointed with the aforementioned ointment. The affected parts will turn dark in color and if the freezing is very severe they will finally dry up and drop off. If the freezing is only slight, they will usually recover in a short time with probably only the skin peeling off.

The effects on breeding males varies with the degree of freezing, and the individuality of the bird. Some males are much more affected with the same degree of freezing than others.

Setting the Hen

When a hen is broody, dust her well with dry sulphur or insect powder and move her after dark from the nest in which she is sitting into the broody nest, but no good eggs under her until after a day or two's trial, then if she is still inclined to sit, put 13 to 15 eggs under her according to her size. Always see that the nest is perfectly clean and disinfected before allowing the hen into it.

It is not a good practice to set hens in the hen house or where other hens sit, but to have all the sitting hens by themselves. A colony house makes an ideal place for this purpose, or if such is not available, a box stall or even a part of the poultry house will answer, but the hens that are incubating should be separated from the rest of the flock, on the house or stall place fresh water, hard grain on the floor or in a hopper, green food and a dust bath for the sitters when they come off the nest.

Several Hens at Once.

It is a good plan to start several hens at the same time so that, when the testing is done and the infertile eggs removed, the eggs that remain can be doubled up and given to fewer hens. Another doubling up should be done at the second test, when the chicks hatched they should be put with the other hens as will brood them while the other hens are put back into the laying pen or set again.

In this system the hens are under control and the work reduced to a minimum. It is necessary to go into the house once a day when the doors to the nests are opened, all hens (except the one under which the chicks are hatching) are taken off and the doors closed. There is in the house plenty of food and drink so that all the sitters can get what they require. They can also get a dust bath, and in 10 minutes to half an hour the doors to the nest boxes can be opened and the hens allowed to return to the nests.

No Harm to Change Nests

It will be noticed that when a number of hens are used with this system, in all probability each hen may not go back on to the nest from which she came off, nor is it important that she should.

The heat of the different hens' bodies varies so much that a change of nest insures an even general temperature than if the hens kept to their own nests throughout the entire hatch.

Some hens do not sit as well as others and it is sometimes an advantage to let one hen off earlier than a week while others are such good

Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

setters they can be kept hatching for allowed off with chicks or put into four or five weeks and in some cases if they continue to sit well and to keep in good flesh they may be kept at work even longer before they are the laying pens.

While the hens are off, take a careful look over the nests to see that there are no broken eggs. If any damage has been done take out every broken shell and if the contents have smeared the other eggs wash them with lukewarm water and it may be necessary to renew the litter.

All Hens Not Alike

Some hens though they become broody, seem to be fickle and do not make good setters and just when they appear to be getting down to business pick up and leave, others are so clumsy and awkward that they will break almost every egg in the nest, and it is therefore advisable to watch the setters and, if any prove unreliable put another hen in her place at once.

As a rule only hens of the medium or large breeds should be used for incubation. Leghorns and similar varieties though they may become broody, seldom make satisfactory setters, and usually hens sit better than pullets.

Keep Things Clean

Everything must be kept perfectly clean and sanitary. Clean out the nest at least every week. Put in fresh water every day and see that there is plenty of water grain and a good dust bath before them at all times. If more than one hatch is being taken off, clean out and disinfect the nest after each hatch and put in new clean fresh litter. Dust the hen with insect powder before putting her in the nest and again a day or two before leaving the nest with the chicks. It is a good plan to put into the cracks and corners of the brood or ground tobacco.

Be sure also that the house is free from mites. These little pests get into the cracks and corners of the building and at night, as the hens are resting, they come out of their hiding place, get on to the hen's body and it does not take very many of them to make a hen so uneasy that she cannot sit. In some cases the mites become so troublesome that they actually worry the hens to death.

How to Get Rid of Mites

Clean out the house and thoroughly sweep, not forgetting the window sills and ceiling. When this is all swept out clean, use a garden hose or a stiff brush and hot water. See the everything in the cracks and crevices is washed out. After this is done allow the house to dry for a while and if everything that appears to be clean, use a good disinfectant and be sure that the solution is forced by the spray or brush into the cracks and crevices. If the mites are bad, use boiling water followed by coal oil and a liquid lice killer or lice paint. Be sure that this goes into the cracks and crevices and when you have gone over your house thoroughly according to the above treatment, the mites will be exterminated, but it is advisable in the course of three or four days to again inspect for the mites and perhaps to repeat the dose once more.

Leave the Hatching Hen Alone

Do not allow the hen off till all the chicks have hatched. Protect the nests so that the young chicks cannot fall out on to the floor of the house. If the chicks seem slow in hatching and those that hatched first are becoming crowded, before the later eggs have hatched it might be well to put your hand under the hen and pick out the broken shells, but as a rule the less the hen is bothered at this time the better, and with a comparatively large, fat nest, the chicks will not suffer though they are confined to the nest for 24 to 36 hours.

DAIRY

Dairy products will hardly ever get so high that every man keeping cows will make money or so low that every one following dairyming will lose money. It is not within the power of any province of any one man to make or regulate the markets, but it is in the reach of all to try to adapt what they make to the wants of the market, to be improving his products simplifying his processes and becoming a better master of his business.

A bull must have plenty of exercise. He does not need to be housed in a warm barn, but is kept in the best condition when given a dry but open shed, with a paddock attached so that he can go in or out at will.

AMONG THE HORSES

WITH THE HORSEMEN.

Sadie Hal 2.05 1/2 is dead.

There are 24 M and M candidates.

Jack Kingsley is to have Gilbert Todd, 2.17 1/2.

R. H. Brett is back in Nick Grady's hands.

Reynolds, 2.07 1/2, an M and M winner, will be raced over Ohio twice grounds. He is eligible to the 2.15 trials.

P. Ryan of St. John, has purchased of Magnus Flaws, of Chicago, the brown pacing gelding Dan O., 2.14 1/2. The Horse Review says: "Dan O. was the king, at the Lincoln Park speedway, of the Lincoln b. g. sire not only of Dan O. but of the w."

Chicago sale this week.

Grand Chimes, 2.06 1/2, may be tried as a pacer.

Murphy plans to race Directum L. this season.

Hal B., Jr., is going to try the Big Line again.

Work has commenced on the new track at Syracuse.

George Leavitt is in Kentucky for a couple of months.

Detroit fared better in getting the horses than Cleveland.

Louden Green of Avon, N. Y., has bought Strathmore, 2.04 1/2.

Queen Abness 2.03 1/2 has a filly at side by the Harvester 2.01.

The name of Miss Harris M. is missing from the free-from-all at Detroit.

Extensive improvements are soon to be started on the South Weymouth Mass. plant.

The get of Peter The Great 2.07 1/2 have won more than half a million in purse money.

Boston has three entries in the M and M. Fyre Rosamond, Earlwood J. and M. L. J.

The former Frederick pacer, A. Game of Chance, 2.13, is entered by Walter Cox in the \$5,000 stake at Cleveland for 2.19 pacers.

Breath your mares as early in the spring as possible, as the early foal has several months advantage in growth and training on the later ones.

There are many other stallions on the Island who will be represented by a bunch of foals the present spring but those mentioned above stand out most conspicuously.

Local trainers intend getting their horses ready earlier this spring than usual and a great many of them, now jogging will receive their first fast work as soon as the track is in shape.

Norman Tallman, the Massachusetts reinsman will have the great Island trotter Mayor Todd 2.15 1/2 in his string for the coming seasons races. Islanders will watch with interest the son of Todd's performances.

It is reported that Johnny Conroy son of the well known driver P. J. Conroy of this city is now in the employ of the famous reinsman Walter Cox of Dover, N.H. If this is so you may rest assured that "Jack" will make good.

By all appearance in a few years, those not up in the breeding of standard bred horses will be "in breeding" to no small degree. Think of the when carried further than one or two crosses. Landed in several races and multiply the many lils and vices than may run through the different families.

It is always safer as statistics show and more surer to produce strength and speed to not breed too closely. It has no doubt worked in several instances but the number of failures far over shadow the number of successes.

Councillor T. D. Carruther's of Summerside, Seymour Dillon 2.30 foal is said by well known persons to be the making of an exceptionally heavy toned and well put out. Seem on the streets the other evening accompanied by his dam, the pretty little chestnut displayed unusual speed and action.

In mentioning what family these horses come from you will note, the grand father on the paternal side is only given. As a rule in giving statistics as to the fountain from whence a stallion originates it has been the practice of going back several generations, but later since all the above "grand sires" have and are founding great families it has been suggested that from now on they be given full credit for their achievements.

The Bingen family predominates on the Island as regards number of stallions standing for service and to add to the illustrious sires number, his son Todd 2.14 1/2 in the above list. As doing service in the above list. As he has been Captain Aubrey 2.07 1/2 Seymour Dillon 2.20; Harry T. 2.16 1/2 Petrella and Prince Mayor are descendants of different strains, on the sire side but a good many of them, run on the dam's side to one or more of the same blood.

A large number of foals are about due from a big variety of stallions and families. Such as from Commodore Ledyard from the Bingen Family.

Mayor Todd 2.15 1/2 from the Bingen Family.

Casco 2.22 1/2 from the Bingen Family.

Celator from the Bingen Family.

Bottom 2.23 1/2 from the Bingen Family.

The British Soldier 2.15 1/2 from Todd 2.14 1/2.

Upton Prince 2.15 1/2 from Todd.

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Harry T. 2.16 1/2 from McKintey 2.11 1/2.

Petrella from the Pancoast family.

Prince Major from the Baron Wilkes family.

ON THE STATISTICS.

The statistics editor of a certain horse paper, was anxious to secure the breeding of a certain pacer (we'll call him Resurrection) that had been winning consistently. He topped the summaries given or twice a week and The Horse Review says: "Dan O. was the king, at the Lincoln Park speedway, of the Lincoln b. g. sire not only of Dan O. but of the w."

editor had a bundle of blank forms written (something like those used by the Horseman), for details about new performers, so he forwarded one to the trainer of the pacer sensation of the Easy-Money Circuit. He didn't get it back. He mailed another and still another, but the trainer absolutely refused to pay any attention to the request for pedigree. So the editor, getting desperate, took a chance and had the following note, which accompanied a 2.30 bank, delivered to the trainer: "I hear night comes earlier these late fall days. Hadn't you better mail me pedigree of Resurrection?" Nothing doing in the way of a reply. The persistent statistical editor forwarded another blank and this note: "I understand Knight wants the pedigree, too." Being well acquainted with Secretary Knight of the A. T. A., and not needing a Trotting Register to fix up a

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Improved Breakfast Radish (crisp). Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, 4 oz. 30c.

Wardwell's Kidney Wax Beans (market sort). 4 oz. 15c, lb. 55c, 5 lbs. \$2.40.

Best Snowball Cauliflower. Pkgs. 15c, 25c, 1/4 oz. 85c, 1/2 oz. \$1.50.

XXX Golden Self-Blanching Celery. Pkg. 25c, 1/4 oz. 75c, 1/2 oz. \$1.40.

Ringleader Sweet Table Corn (ready in 60 days). Pkg. 10c, lb. 35c, 5 lbs. \$1.50.

Cool and Crisp Cucumber (bears all season). Pkg. 5c, oz. 15c, 4 oz. 40c.

New York Lettuce (immense solid heads). Pkg. 10c, oz. 25c, 4 oz. 70c.

Market-Maker Golden Globe Onion (big cropper). Pkg. 5c, oz. 25c, lb. \$2.10.

Yellow Onion Sets (select Canadian). Lb. 35c, 5 lbs. \$1.70.

XXX Earliest Table Marrow Peas. 4 ozs. 15c, lb. 40c, 5 lbs. \$1.90.

Jumbo Sugar Beet (for stock feed). 4 ozs. 15c, 1/2 lb. 25c, lb. 45c, 5 lbs. \$2.20.

Perfection Mammoth Red Mangel (very large). 1/2 lb. 25c, lb. 45c, 5 lbs. \$2.20.

Canadian Gem Swede Turnip (good keeper). 4 ozs. 20c, 1/2 lb. 37c, lb. 70c, 5 lbs. \$3.40.

Improved Greystone Turnip. 4 ozs. 15c, 1/2 lb. 27c, lb. 50c.

Thousand-Headed Kale (for green food). 4 ozs. 25c, 1/2 lb. 35c, lb. 60c, 5 lbs. \$2.10.

High Grade Gold Nugget Yellow Flint Field Seed Corn. Bush \$3.35, 5 bush \$16.25.

High Grade Wisconsin No. 7 White Dent Seed Corn. Bush \$2.85, 5 bush \$13.75.

Select Irish White Seed Oats. Bus. \$1.25, 10 bus. \$12.00.

Seed Barley, O.A.C. '21" (six rowed). Bus. \$1.80, 5 bus. \$8.75.

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You can bank on the strength of this fence. Make the test for yourself and your neighbors. Then get the agency—it will pay you well. Address: NEW BRUNSWICK WIRE FENCE CO., Ltd., Moncton, N.B.

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JOHN A. BRUCE & CO., Limited
Seed Merchants Established 1850 HAMILTON, ONT.

Sure! High Heels Cause Corns But Who Cares Now

Because style decrees that women crowd and buckle up their tender toes in high heel footwear, they suffer from corns, then they cut and trim at these painful pests which merely makes the corn grow hard. This suicidal habit may cause lockjaw and women are warned to stop it.

A few drops of a drug called freeze-one applied directly upon a sore corn gives quick relief and soon the entire corn, root and all, lifts out without pain. Ask the drug store man for a quarter of an ounce of freeze-one, which costs very little but is sufficient to remove every hard or soft corn or callus from one's feet.

This drug is an ether compound and dries in a moment and simply shrivels up the corn without inflaming or even irritating the surrounding tissue or skin. Clip this out and pin on your wife's dresser.